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MULTIPLE USE HIGHLIGHTS 1963

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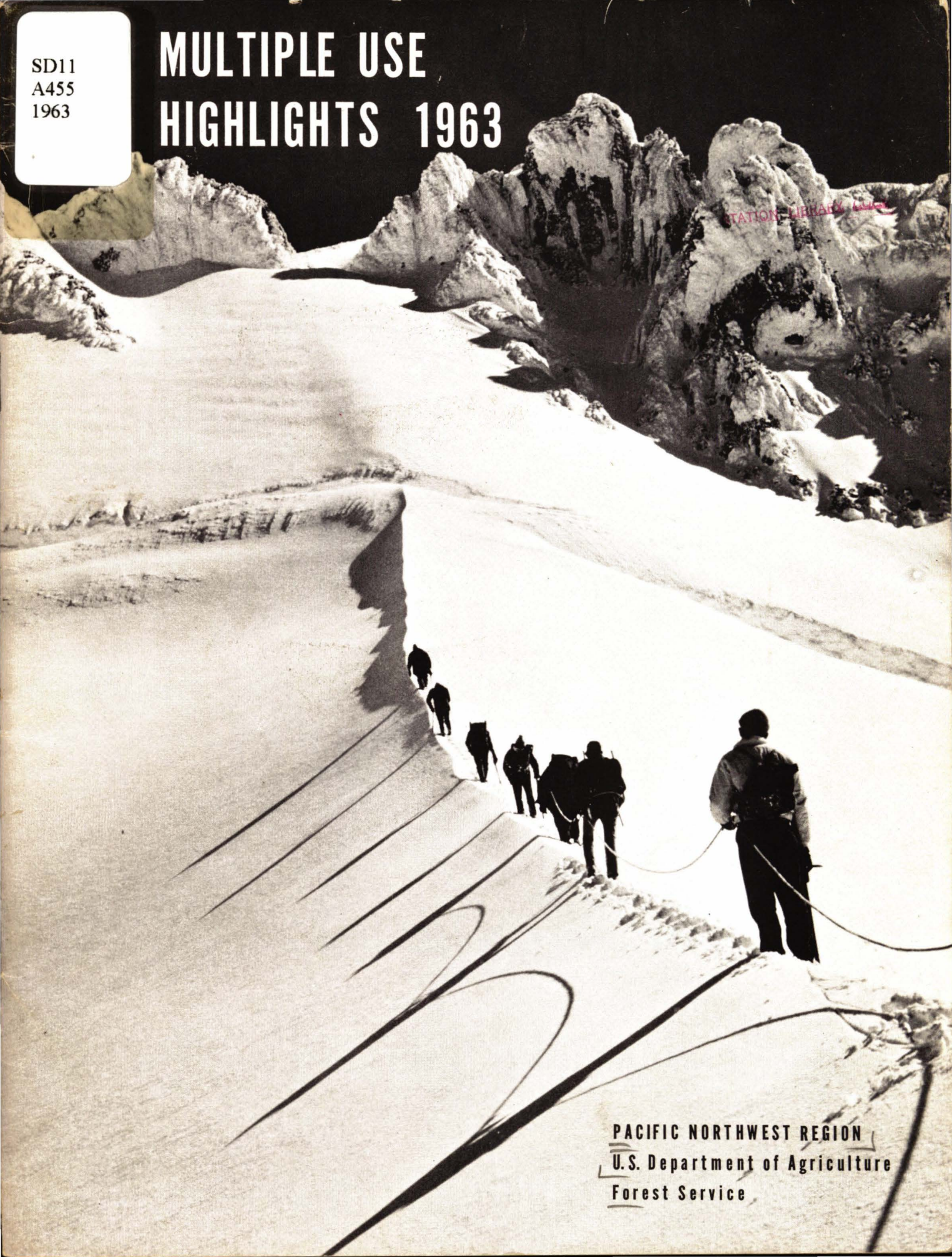

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

From Glittering Mountaintops, Lakes, and Trees, to Surf and Sand . . . The National Forests are Yours To Use and Enjoy . . .

Mt. St. Helens and Spirit Lake — Gifford Pinchot National Forest

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The Cover

Mazama Climbing Party on Mt. Hood —
Mt. Hood National Forest

Pacific Surf at Cape Perpetua — Siuslaw National Forest

THE MULTIPLE USE STORY -- 1963

We are pleased to share with you this word-and-picture report on some of the highlights of 1963 in the multiple use program for the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region, and the cooperative programs with state and private agencies of Washington and Oregon.

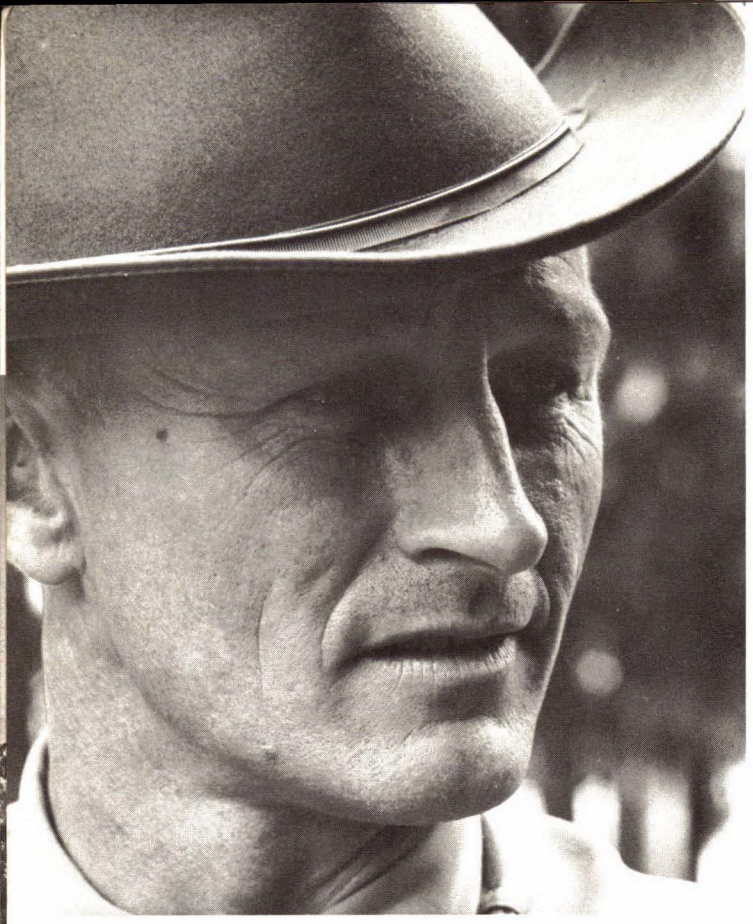
To exemplify the management and protection of your National Forests, we first introduce you to a key man in the Forest Service — the District Ranger. There are 110 of these on-the-ground managers in the National Forests of Region 6.

We believe you can be proud of men like Ranger Wayne Maxwell and proud of what they seek to accomplish in managing and protecting the five basic resources — Wood, Water, Forage, Wildlife and Recreation.

We hope you will always think of the Forest Service as an organization of **people** — people like Wayne Maxwell and thousands of others — doing a job for their fellow citizens of both today and tomorrow.

J. Herbert Stone

J. HERBERT STONE
Regional Forester



Tieton District Ranger Wayne G. Maxwell — a land manager responsible for 225,000 acres of National Forest.

Profile of A Ranger

What is a Ranger?

He is a professional trained in public land administration — the man on the ground who protects, manages, and improves the National Forests and their resources for public benefit and use.

He is a man like Wayne Maxwell.

Maxwell is the Tieton District Ranger on the Snoqualmie National Forest in the State of Washington. Fifty years ago, Maxwell would have been right at home among the early-day Forest rangers who were born to saddle and trail —the rugged woodsmen and horsemen who helped chart the future of our forest and range resources. He enjoys the occasion when he saddles his horse and rides deep into the high country.

That's one of the most pleasant aspects of his job — a job that is becoming more complex and varied as public needs increase for the resources under his jurisdiction.

Maxwell is a college-trained executive in charge of 225,000 acres of National Forest land, ranging from sage to alpine wilderness. With the assistance of a skilled staff, he concerns himself with such subjects as budgets, recreation studies, sustained-yield timber harvest planning, watershed protection, and determination of range carrying capacities. He must know how to use the results of modern electronic data processing in management. He must be intimately familiar with his district, its problems, and activities.

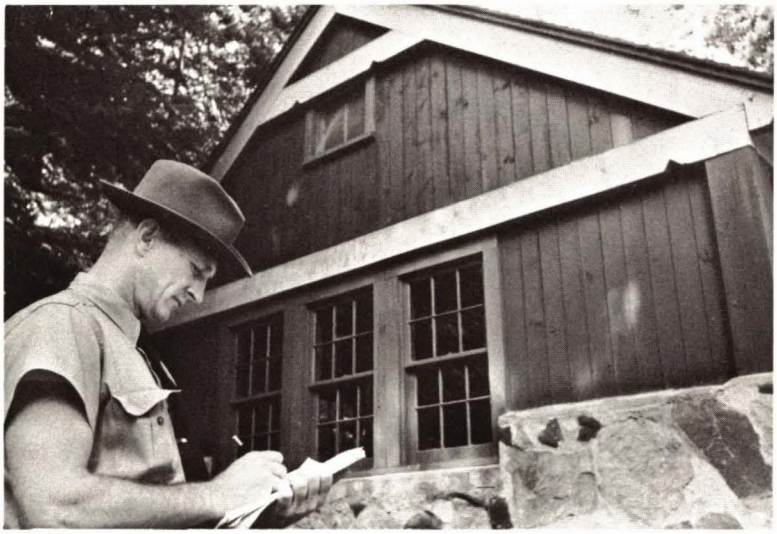
To the folks in the nearby Yakima Valley, proper management of the Tieton District is of vital consequence. Their livelihoods are affected directly by the District's timber and water resources.

The Tieton District has a sustained allowable timber harvest of 21 million board feet annually, helping support mills and payrolls in Yakima and Naches. Timber is second only to agriculture in the local economy, and water is the key to bountiful agricultural production. The Tieton District and the neighboring Naches Ranger District supply water for the irrigation of 50,000 acres in the rich Yakima Valley. Local stockmen rely on the National Forest rangeland for summer forage.

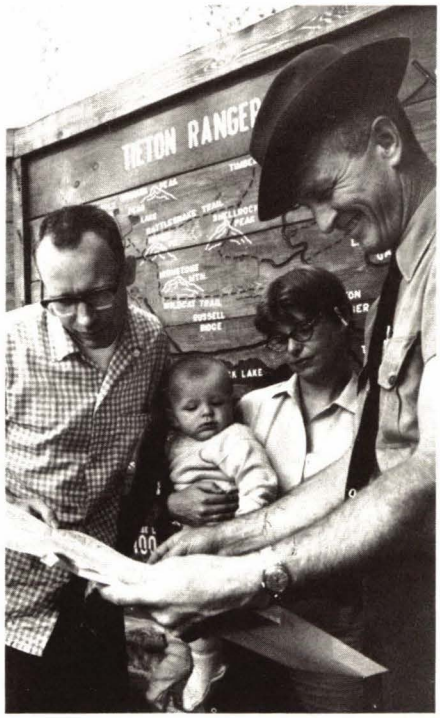
Outdoor recreation is one of Maxwell's big jobs. Each year, there are more than 200,000 recreational visits recorded in the Tieton District. Many of the visitors are hunters and fishermen, whose numbers have increased one-third in this area in the past 10 years. The District has 30 campgrounds and picnic areas, which are often overtaxed during peak periods, and the White Pass Ski Area attracts more than 55,000 winter sports visits annually. Maxwell's territory also takes in part of the Goat Rocks Wild Area in the Cascade Crest high country.

Wayne Maxwell is one of the 110 rangers on the 20 National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region. Each ranger has a district with differing features, but all share a common role of guardian, manager, and developer of the many renewable resources on your National Forest.

Ranger Wayne Maxwell takes a hand in helping local ranchers during fall round-up time. Frequently, Maxwell gets out of his office for an on-the-ground look at what's going on in his district.

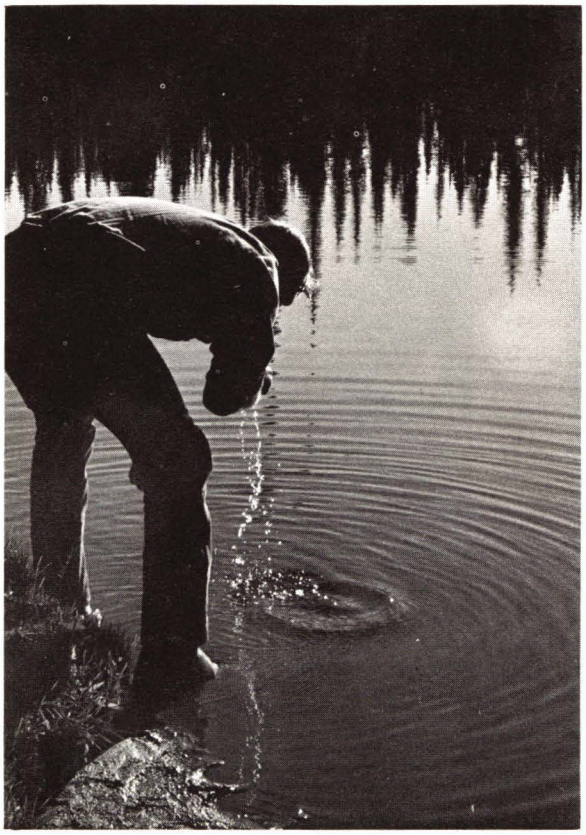


Summer homes are one of the many recreational uses on Maxwell's district. Here, he makes a check of a privately-owned cottage located on National Forest land under permit.



More than 200,000 recreationists visit the Tieton District annually. A young couple and their son are welcomed to the district by Maxwell.

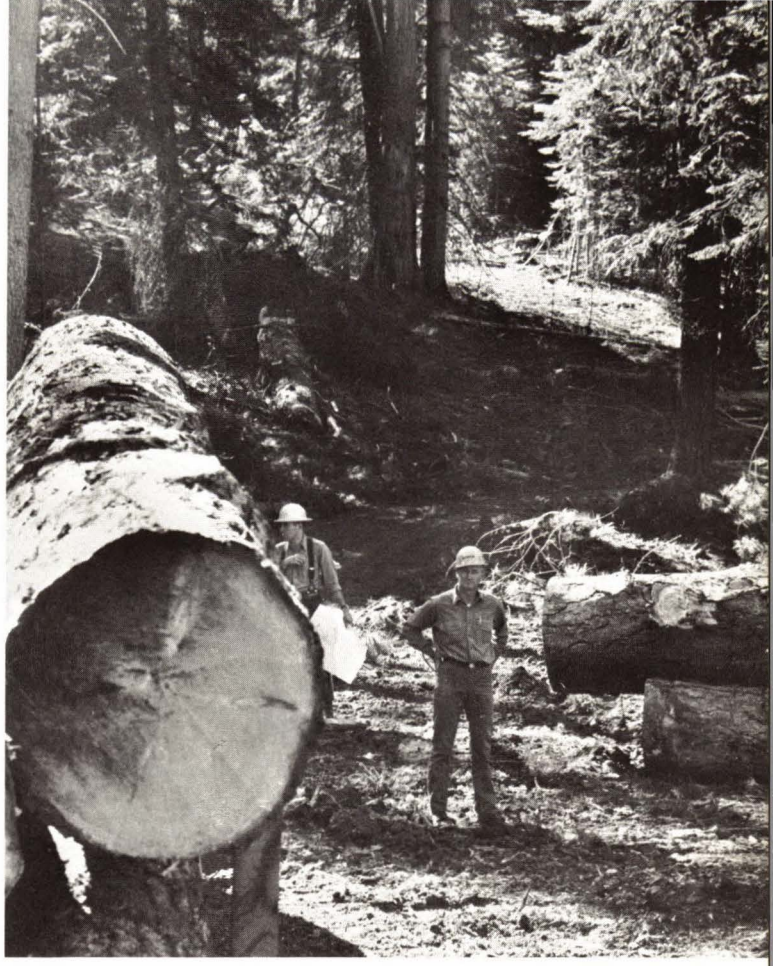
Against a backdrop of summer clouds, tall pines, and the distant Goat Rocks skyline, Ranger Wayne Maxwell views part of his 225,000-acre Tieton District.



Maxwell and a Yakima stockman, Willis DeCoto, pause during a range trip to discuss grazing management.

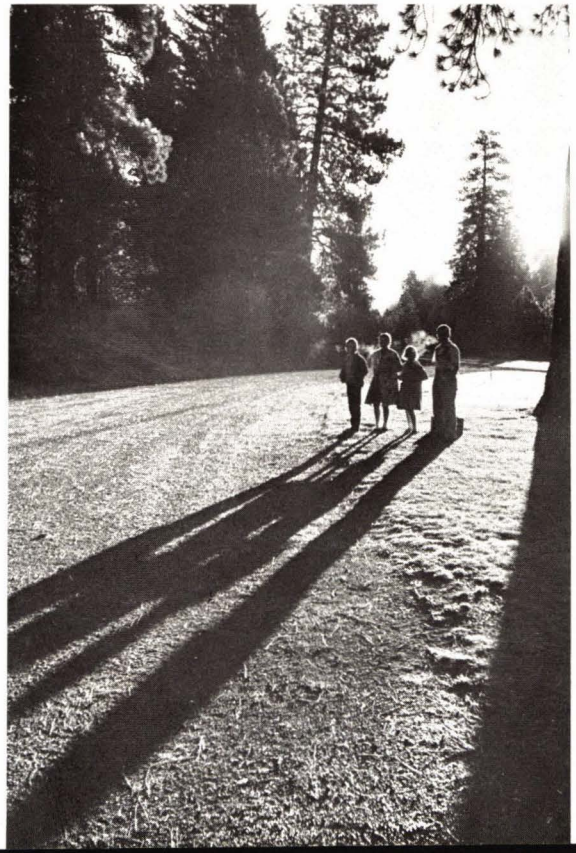
Water from the Tieton District helps provide irrigation for 50,000 acres of agricultural lands in the Yakima Valley. Maxwell, on a pack trip into the wilderness area of his district, takes time out at an alpine lake for more direct enjoyment of the water resources.

For every area of timber harvest, Maxwell and his staff must make sure that adequate reforestation, either through natural or artificial means, follows logging. Here he views a young planted seedling.

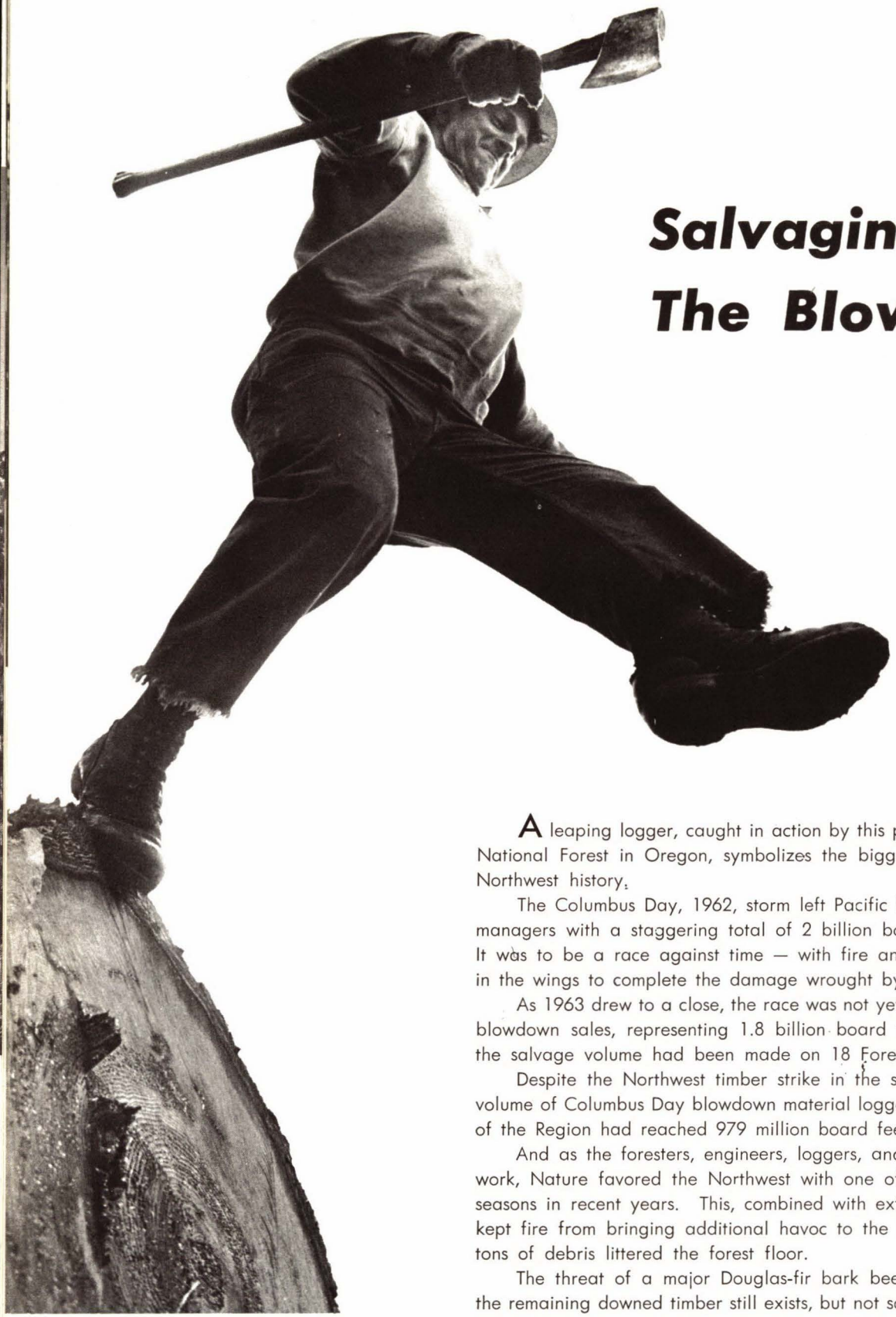


The Tieton District provides an allowable timber harvest of 21 million board feet annually, helping support local mills and payrolls.

Maxwell and Walter W. Tokarczyk, fire control assistant, study statistical data as they review manpower work assignments.



As the workday begins on the Tieton Ranger District, children of Forest Service personnel await the school bus.



Chuck Von Wald, The Oregonian

Salvaging The Blowdown

A leaping logger, caught in action by this photograph on the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon, symbolizes the biggest timber salvage job in Northwest history.

The Columbus Day, 1962, storm left Pacific Northwest National Forest managers with a staggering total of 2 billion board feet to be salvaged. It was to be a race against time — with fire and insects virtually waiting in the wings to complete the damage wrought by Typhoon Frieda.

As 1963 drew to a close, the race was not yet over, but a total of 1,424 blowdown sales, representing 1.8 billion board feet, or 87.2 per cent of the salvage volume had been made on 18 Forests affected by the storm.

Despite the Northwest timber strike in the summer of 1963, the total volume of Columbus Day blowdown material logged on the National Forests of the Region had reached 979 million board feet, by January 1, 1964.

And as the foresters, engineers, loggers, and scalers were doing their work, Nature favored the Northwest with one of the mildest fire weather seasons in recent years. This, combined with extra fire prevention efforts, kept fire from bringing additional havoc to the high hazard areas-where tons of debris littered the forest floor.

The threat of a major Douglas-fir bark beetle attack springing from the remaining downed timber still exists, but not so acutely as state, private, and federal foresters are keeping close watch on beetle development at

more than 700 survey plots set up in the two states.

With blowdown salvage accounting for part of the total, the Region's timber cut for the year reached an all time high of 4.7 billion board feet, compared with a previous high of 4.4 billion feet in 1962. The allowable cut for the Region is 4.281 billion board feet. The 1963 harvest was valued at $84 million, compared with $80.5 million the year previous. The comparatively small increase in dollar value reflects a downard trend in prices at the time the timber was sold.

Total volume of timber sold, including blowdown, from the Northwest National Forests in 1963 reached 6.1 billion board feet, valued at $105.8 million, for another all time record.

The accelerated timber harvest caused by the blowdown put new emphasis on the need for access roads. During the past fiscal year, 1,417 miles of new road were constructed, and 652 miles rebuilt. This makes a total of 32,700 miles of forest development roads in the Region. Purchasers of National Forest timber did much of the construction and reconstruction as part of their timber sale contracts. Total investment in roads was $43.5 million in fiscal year 1963. In addition, 46 permanent bridges were built at a cost of $1.5 million.

Logging of blowdown timber is a difficult, and often dangerous business. A logger, top right, works to free his saw from a blowdown log he has just bucked. Right, wind-felled logs are loaded at a salvage operation on the Marys Peak Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

Helicopters were used for precision application of insect controllants to combat a hemlock looper outbreak on some 70,000 acres of state and private timber land in southwest Washington during the summer of 1963.

War Against Forest Killers

Another battle was fought during 1963 in the continual war against the forest killer insects.

This time the enemy was the hemlock looper — a defoliator threatening millions of dollars worth of timber on 70,000 acres of state and private land in the drainages around Willapa Bay and the mouth of the Columbia River in southwest Washington.

Using helicopters for precision low-level aerial application of insect controllants, the project was conducted by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and private industry, with technical assistance from the Forest Service.

Months of planning made this one of the most carefully conducted forest spray projects in history. Five federal agencies, 10 state agencies, and representatives of private industry monitored the project to assess any impact on public health and on resources, including oysters, fish, and wildlife.

Except for some temporary depletion of certain stream aquatic insects, no adverse effects have been reported.

Teams of technicians from private industry and state and federal agencies monitored the project to assess any impact on other resources. Below, biologists study a stream to determine any effect on aquatic life.

A Milestone In Reforestation

Late in 1963, a half-million-acre milestone was passed in the program begun more than half a century ago to start new timber crops on logged or burned National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest.

A newly logged area of the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon contains the 500,000th acre to be reforested since the regeneration program began 54 years ago.

From a meager beginning, the reforestation program for the Region now covers 50,000 to 60,000 acres annually. Good progress has been made in advancing aerial seeding techniques. However, the "man with the hoe" is still the key figure in reforestation efforts. Between 70 and 80 per cent of the reforestation job is accomplished by hand planting of nursery-produced seedlings. There is no other practicable way to do it successfully on the tougher sites where young trees must fight for survival from the beginning.

Wherever artificial reforestation is necessary, on 20 to 30 per cent of the approximate 250,000 acres of National Forest land logged annually, the objective is to establish a new timber stand within one to three years after logging.

This does not include a backlog of around 400,000 acres needing reforestation to heal old forest fire scars, some dating back 50 to 100 years. The Region hopes to complete that job within 10 years.

The enemies of the forest are many, particularly for seedlings in new plantations. They often become victims of hungry rodents and animals. State, private and federal foresters are carrying on intensive research to find methods of reducing an annual $15 million loss caused by animal damage on Northwest timber lands. There are also the threats of destruction by fire, insects, disease, extreme temperatures, drought, and competing vegetation.

Walter H. Lund, Assistant Regional Forester for Timber Management, planted the first tree on the half-millionth acre to be reforested since the Forest Service began planting or seeding logged or burned lands in the Pacific Northwest more than half a century ago.

Despite modern advancements such as aerial seeding, the "man with the hoe", typified here by Elmer Ayles, Bridal Veil, Oregon, still accounts for 70 to 80 per cent of lands artificially reforested by the Forest Service.

Installing small metal clips to anchor wire to posts is part of the fence building job with the new machines being tried in the Pacific Northwest Region.

The Forage Resource

For many a beef steak or leg of lamb, the long trail from rangeland to dinner table begins on the high and wide grazing country of the National Forests.

Each year, nearly 110,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep graze on 7 million acres of National Forest rangeland in Region 6. Improving and rehabilitating Forest range resources to maintain maximum forage production is a continuing program.

Proper fencing is one of the most effective tools of range management, and during 1963, 259 miles were completed. Experiments were carried out with two new fence building machines which may result in savings of $150 to $200 per mile over fence construction by hand.

Range management technicians also are testing a comparatively new fence construction principle called "suspension fencing", for which posts are placed 50 to 100 feet apart. If continued trials indicate the method is feasible in this area, widespread application could result in a 25 per cent reduction in fence maintenance costs and one-third fewer fence posts.

The program of spraying and re-seeding range lands continues to make important headway. In 1963, 12,727 acres were re-seeded, and 11,510 acres of potentially high production lands invaded by sagebrush were sprayed with control chemicals to increase forage supplies for domestic livestock and game animals. In addition, 2,570 acres of waterspreading projects were completed to bring water to thirsty meadows.

Stock watering developments, an effective management device to obtain better distribution of livestock and game animals, totaled 268 in 1963.

Much of the improvement work is done in cooperation with range users.

As a basis for judging range conditions and trends, range technicians are conducting surveys of vegetation grazed by livestock and game animals. The surveys include sampling of soil, vegetation, and environmental factors.

Range managers are reviewing the advantages of building cattle fence by machine, as shown here on the Burns Ranger District, Malheur National Forest. Installed on the powerlift of a wheel tractor, this machine has been operated with a saving of from $150 to $200 per mile in fence construction.

The National Forests draw millions of sportsmen in quest of big game such as Rocky Mountain elk.

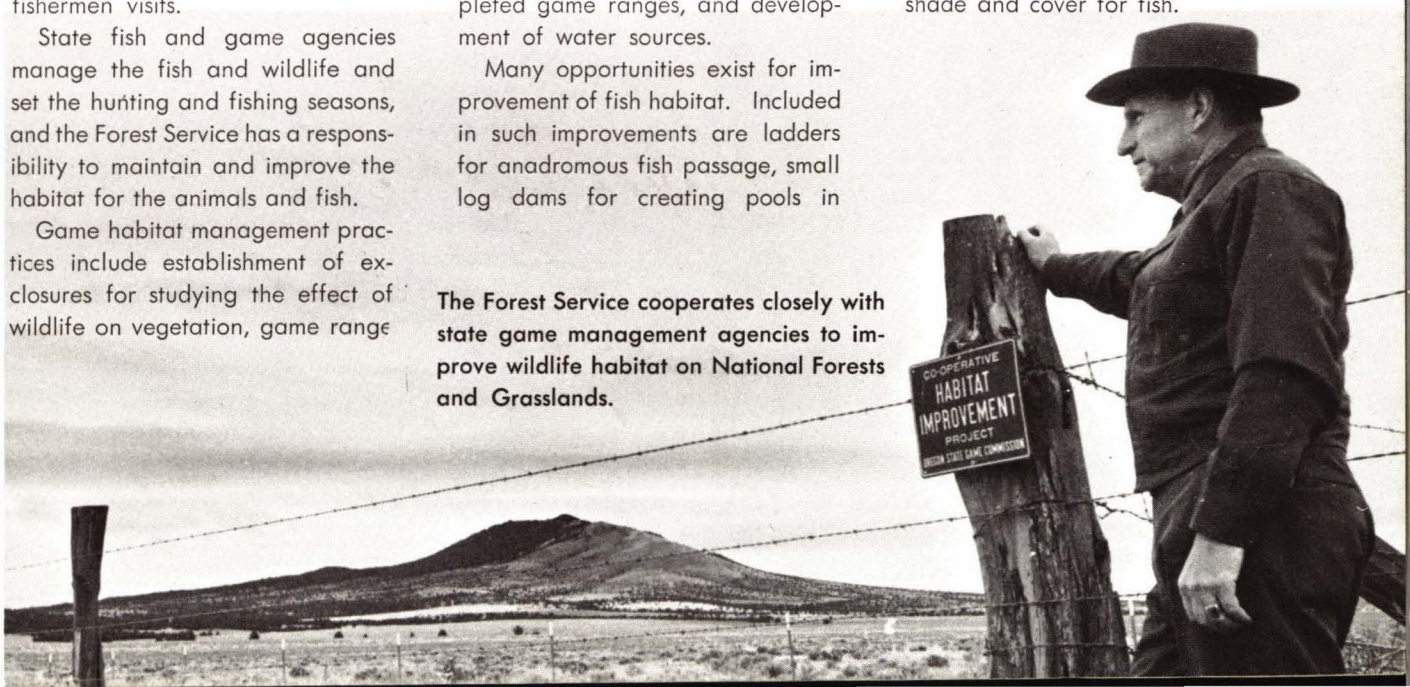
The Forests -- A Wildlife Habitat

The National Forests are a hunting and fishing ground for millions of sportsmen. In 1963, the Region recorded 2.8 million hunter and fishermen visits.

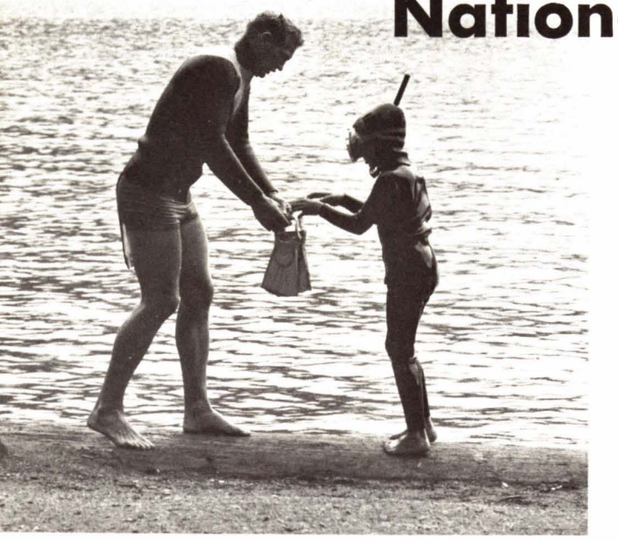
State fish and game agencies manage the fish and wildlife and set the hunting and fishing seasons, and the Forest Service has a responsibility to maintain and improve the habitat for the animals and fish.

Game habitat management practices include establishment of exclosures for studying the effect of wildlife on vegetation, game range analysis to determine utilization of forage by wildlife, the condition and trend of important food producing plants, re-vegetation of depleted game ranges, and development of water sources.

Many opportunities exist for improvement of fish habitat. Included in such improvements are ladders for anadromous fish passage, small log dams for creating pools in streams and for providing easier access through culverts, and planting of vegetation along stream banks to stabilize soil and to provide shade and cover for fish.



The Forest Service cooperates closely with state game management agencies to improve wildlife habitat on National Forests and Grasslands.



Recreational opportunities on the National Forests attract a wide variety of interests. The skin diving pair, above, has just emerged from the waters of Spirit Lake on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

National Forest Recreation Surge Continues

To an ever growing number of people, outdoor recreation means a trip to a National Forest.

The 20 National Forests and one National Grassland in Oregon and Washington recorded nearly 12 million recreation visits in 1963 — representing a wide divergence of outdoor enjoyment ranging from just plain sightseeing to mountain climbing and hiking over a 16,700-mile trail network.

The year 1963 was second largest in history from the recreational use standpoint, topped only by 1962 when the Seattle World's Fair focused special attention on the Pacific Northwest.

While 1963 showed a slight decrease under the 1962 totals in the camping, picnicking, hotel and resort categories (cool and damp weather being largely responsible), there were visit increases to winter sports sites, organization camps, summer homes, wilderness and other forest areas.

Charge campgrounds moved out of the experimental stage during 1963, when 26 campgrounds using ticket-vending machines were in operation, returning $22,963 to the treasury. Four additional campgrounds will have ticket-vending machines in 1964. Public acceptance of the charge campgrounds has been generally good.

One of the most startling increases in recreational use is in winter sports. Although snowfall was marginal during 1962-63 season, 1,180,000 persons visited the 27 winter sports areas, for an increase of about 100,000 over the previous season.

The one new winter sports development during the year saw the opening of the Mt. Ashland ski area on the Rogue River National Forest. A new eight-mile road is under construction by the Forest Service at a cost of $650,000, and will provide more convenient access to the area.

Most National Forest visitors follow more conventional recreational pursuits, such as picnicking and camping here at the Spirit Lake campground. An intensive cleanup program was necessary at Spirit Lake and other recreation areas damaged by the Columbus Day, 1962, storm.

In the State of Washington, the Crystal Mountain ski area on the Snoqualmie National Forest expanded with a new double chairlift, and a 59-unit alpine-style lodge. The new resort hotel is unique to the Pacific Northwest winter sports areas, in that the units are individually owned. Some of the units, however, will be open at all times for rental by the general public.

Other ski areas in the two states groomed their ski trails and slopes to provide for longer ski seasons, even during slack snow years.

Significant progress was made during 1963 in the study and reclassification of National Forest lands with wilderness and other special features.

A management plan for the Hells Canyon—Seven Devils Scenic Area was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture during the year. Taking in parts of the Nezperce and Payette National Forests in Idaho and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Oregon, this 130,000-acre area extends for 22 miles along the Snake River north of Homestead, Oregon.

A new proposal for development of the Minam River was presented to public groups in June. The proposal included the addition of 11,225 acres to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, and the establishment of a formal management plan for a 23,109-acre Minam River Recreation Area. A road was proposed to extend down the Little Minam River into part of the recreation area on the Minam River.

A somewhat expanded version of the Minam proposal is being considered by the Chief of the Forest Service. It will be necessary to issue public notice and to hold a public hearing if the need is indicated, before the proposal can be adopted.

Meanwhile, public notice on a proposal for a 96,944-acre Mt. Jefferson Wild Area was given in August, completing a study on the reclassification of the existing Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area.

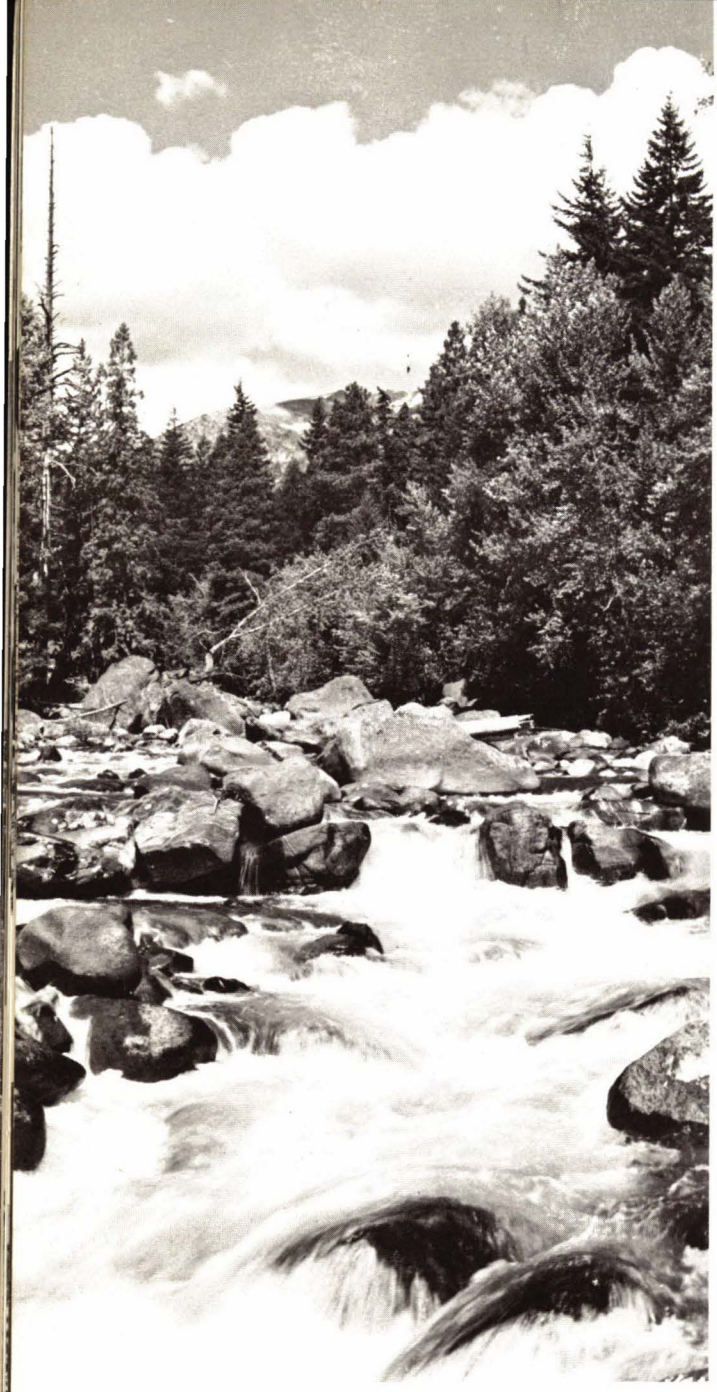
Skiers, happily "airborne", ride the Bachelor Butte chairlift, with Broken Top mountain in the background. Enthusiasm for winter sports is continuing on Northwest National Forests. A new ski area has opened at Mt. Ashland, and improvements were made to several other winter sports sites.

North Cascades Study

Glacier Peak and the ruggedly beautiful country surrounding that snow and ice cloaked monarch are included in a 7-million-acre study of Washington's North Cascade mountains. Glacier Peak is the mountain at the far right in this aerial photograph.

The study was initiated in March of 1963 by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to explore all of the resource potentials on federal lands in the North Cascades.

Six million of the 7 million acres included in the study are located within the Mt. Baker, Wenatchee, Okanogan, Snoqualmie, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.



Water -- A Precious Resource

Good land and resource management produces clear water, as in this view of the Icicle River, Wenatchee National Forest.

Water ranks high in importance among the renewable resources.

Water from the National Forests serves for irrigation, power, industrial use, and the many domestic needs of people and communities.

Everything that Forest Service personnel do — in timber, range, wildlife management, forest protection, and recreation — ties into the vital necessity for protecting water resources. The flow of water in the streams and the water stored in the reservoirs must be maintained in good clean supply and the land must be protected against erosion.

National Forests in Oregon and Washington supply approximately 45 per cent of the total water runoff in the two states. One hundred and fifty-one cities — representing nearly 40 per cent of the Oregon and Washington population — are dependent upon the National Forests for water.

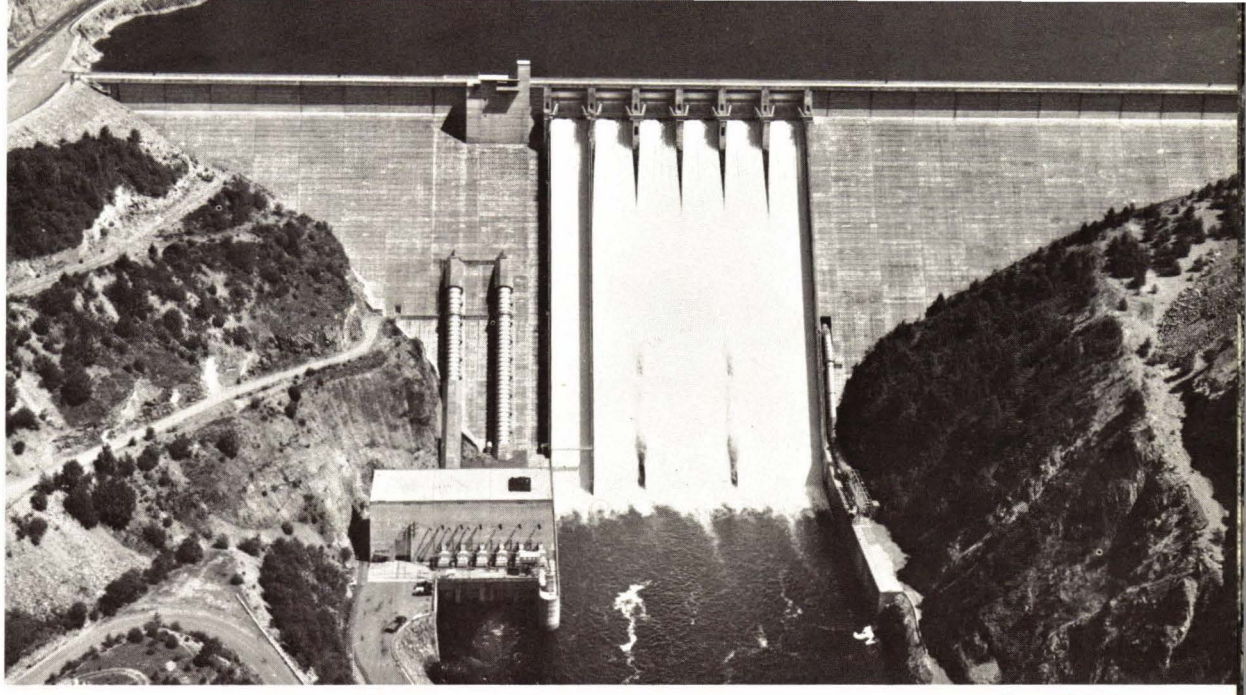
Some 1-1/2 million acres of farmland in the two states are being irrigated with water originating, and for the most part stored within reservoirs, on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region.

Approximately 30 major hydroelectric projects are at least partially dependent on National Forest streamflow.

All indications of the future point to increasing demand for domestic and industrial water, water quality control, navigational facilities, hydroelectric power, flood control or prevention measures, irrigation, reservoir-associated recreation, and improved fish and wildlife opportunities.

The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation currently have as many as 50 multiple purpose water storage projects proposed for location on, partially on, or adjacent to National Forests. At the present time, these two agencies are actively building seven projects affecting National Forest management.

From snow, rain and trickling streams in the high forest watersheds, mighty rivers grow. View of Columbia River (opposite page) is from the Washington side, near Wishram, with Mt. Hood's silhouette on the horizon.



Corps of Engineers

Detroit Dam on the Santiam River, Willamette National Forest, is one of approximately 30 major hydro-electric projects in Oregon and Washington, wholly or partially dependent on National Forest streamflow.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

Cooperative Programs For State, Private Forests

Federal assistance programs help state forest management agencies carry out forest improvement projects such as herbicide spraying to control brush species competing with conifer reproduction.

The State and Private Forestry program is designed to help bring the benefits of multiple use management and adequate protection to small private forests and other non-federal lands.

Activities include direct cooperation with the states and with private landowners in all principle phases of forest land management and protection.

In both Oregon and Washington, farm foresters working under state forestry and natural resources departments provide on-the-ground technical assistance for small woodland owners. The program is financed jointly by the states and the federal government.

In addition to technical assistance for growing timber and timber products, farm foresters render assistance in such matters as private campground development on the farm woodlot, development of fish ponds and horse trails for recreational use, planting of shelter belts, control of erosion, and increasing forage production.

Thousands of rural families have farm woodlots where the growing and harvesting of forest products such as Christmas trees, decorative foliage, medicinal items, and split cedar products provide additional income.

For the past 15 years, the Forest Service, in cooperation with the state resource agencies, Extension Service, and landowners, has helped develop techniques for growing better products. For example, a new shearing method that controls leader growth on Christmas trees was developed to permit Christmas tree growers to produce quality trees on sites where excessive growth has been a problem.

The Forest Service is active in the national Rural Areas Development program, including participation on state and county Technical Action Panels.

The states are assisted in reforestation and firefighting. During fiscal year 1963, $218,806 was allotted to Oregon and Washington to help carry out reforestation programs including the planting of 13,585 acres and the seeding of 11,909 acres. The states also accomplished brush control on 6,737 acres, through the use of herbicides and mechanical scarification.

State nurseries produced 17.7 million trees for planting on state and private lands, plus 11.1 million trees for reforestation of federal lands.

Oregon and Washington annually receive federal funds for fire prevention and suppression on state and private lands. In 1963, the two states confined their total forest fire loss to 8,671 acres, in spite of the extra hazard in many areas due to the Columbus Day, 1962, blowdown.

A wood products company, established in Northeast Washington through the Rural Areas Development program, uses mill waste in the manufacture of such items as the base-shoe corners displayed here.

Farm Forester Elmer Kegel of the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Tree Farmer Eugene Field discuss marketing of pulpwood thinned from latter's woodlot.

The Clarke-McNary Act provides financial assistance to the states in carrying out fire prevention and suppression programs for state and private lands. Here, a crew of firefighters is trained by the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources.

Farm foresters from throughout Oregon and Washington attended a cooperative training session in 1963, with Multiple Use and Economic Management of Farm Woodlands as the theme.

The Accelerated Public Works program has provided employment for hundreds of persons, such as this man employed on a Siuslaw National Forest campground improvement project.

The APW Story --- Jobs and Projects In Places of Need

"What does APW mean to me? It means I got a job and I'm doing something worthwhile."

Simply stated and to the point, this is the highly personalized evaluation of the Accelerated Public Works program by a man who works on one of its projects. He might also be speaking for hundreds of men and women who have received employment under APW on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The program was launched in September of 1962 when the late President John F. Kennedy signed the Accelerated Public Works Act into law. Purpose of the act is to initiate and speed-up state, local and federal public works projects that will help provide immediate useful work for the unemployed and under-employed in labor surplus areas.

As of January 1, 1964, projects totalling $6.3 million had been completed or were committed in Oregon and Washington. The program affects 10 National Forests and 15 counties in Oregon involving expenditures of $3,485,000, and 6 National Forests and 11 counties in Washington, with an outlay of $2,660,000. An additional $189,000 has been allotted the State of Washington for various conservation projects under that State's Department of Natural Resources.

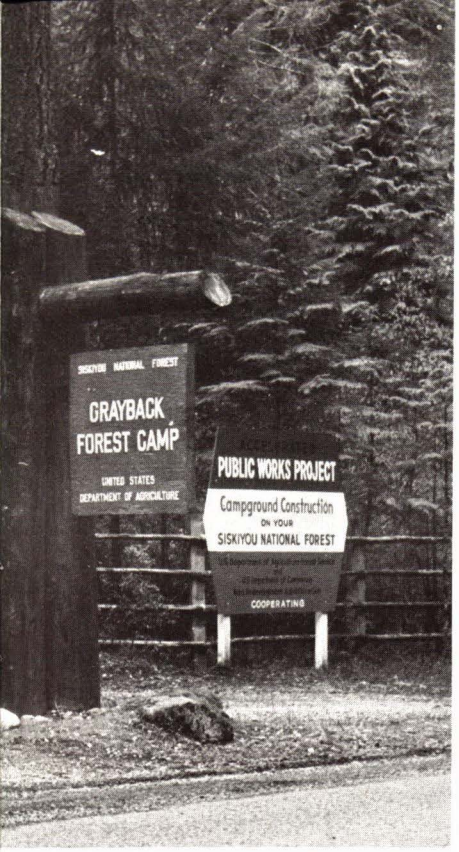
APW projects have been many and varied. There are aerial smokejumper center buildings, campground units, residences at remote Ranger Stations, viewpoints for recreational visitors, campground water systems, cattle fencing, foot trails and major access roads.

In addition there are campground tables, sanitary facilities, telephone lines, warehouses, bridges, tree planting, Ranger District office buildings, wildlife exclosures, lookout towers and mess halls.

APW has provided a way by which needed National Forest improvements could be constructed. Dividends of the program will be collected for years to come by Forest users who will have better resource facilities, and by Forest Service personnel who will have better places to live and to work.

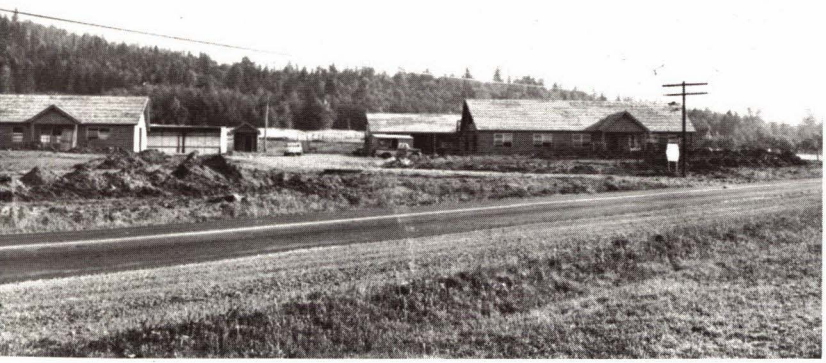
But perhaps the man in the hard hat and overalls sums it up as well as anyone.

"It means I got a job and I'm doing something worthwhile."

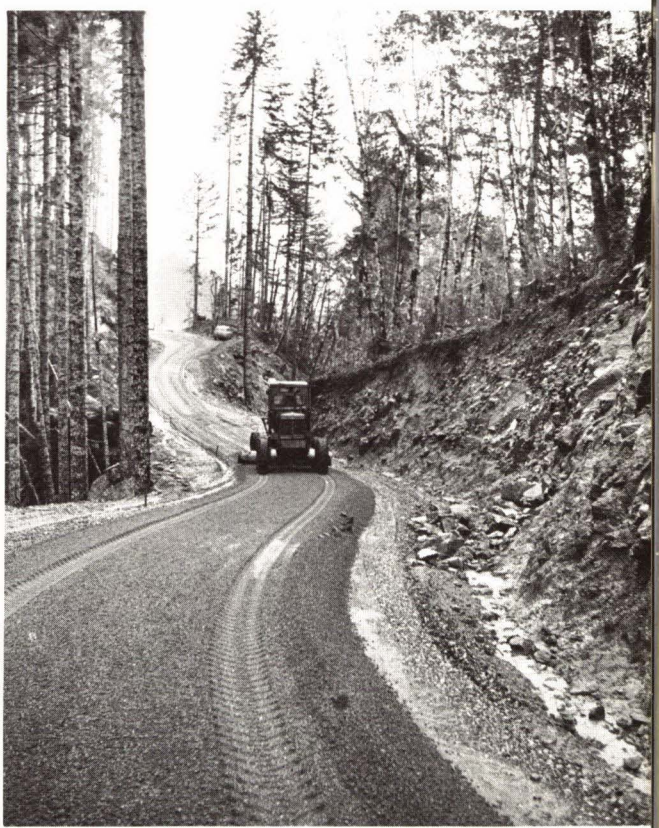


Sign at entrance to Grayback Forest Camp, Siskiyou National Forest, tells visitors that APW is responsible for new campground improvements in progress.

APW made possible the construction of needed Forest Service residences in rural areas such as these new homes at the Illinois Valley Ranger Station, Siskiyou National Forest.



APW provided half of the money for the new Deming District headquarters of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.



A new forest access road on the Smith River Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, constructed through APW, will enable harvest of 40 million board feet of blowdown timber.

Land Exchanges in Multiple Use

In many locations in the Pacific Northwest, the forest land ownership pattern is a complex checkerboard of state, private and federal holdings.

Frequently, the values of such lands can be enhanced for the respective owners if exchanges are worked out to block up ownerships into more manageable units.

Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman has said, "I am keenly interested in seeing the Forest Service consolidate holdings of National Forest land through exchanges. Such consolidations make for more efficient land management."

During 1963 a major consolidation exchange was completed, involving the trade of 9,287 acres of Gifford Pinchot National Forest land for 9,298 acres of land owned by a private timber company. Also, agreement was reached for similar exchange of 4,170 acres of Siskiyou National Forest land for 5,195 acres of privately owned lands along the lower reaches of Oregon's famed Rogue River. The scenic and recreational values of the river frontage were

A 1963 exchange adds lands to Gifford Pinchot National Forest with a high recreational potential, including magnificent views of Mt. St. Helens and highly desirable future forest recreation campsites. This aerial view of part of the area looks across Goat Mountain, toward Mt. St. Helens. Mt. Adams shows faintly on the right horizon.

U. S. Plywood Corporation

A pending land exchange will assure continuing protection of outstanding scenic and recreational values between Lobster Creek and Agness on the lower Rogue River, Siskiyou National Forest.

a primary consideration in the land exchange, which is expected to be formally completed in early 1964.

In other land adjustment activities the procurement of access right-of-way included 400 road easements. Of these, two-thirds were for road construction and one-third for use of existing privately owned roads.

During the year, negotiations proceeded on 30 new share-cost road agreements between the Forest Service and private timber landowners. The typical agreement covers an area of checkerboard ownership. It provides for sharing construction and maintenance costs and exchanging rights-of-way for a joint road system within the area. Over the years, 50 share-cost agreements have been negotiated providing access to 25 billion board feet of National Forest timber.

Increasing land uses have accented the need to have quick reference to all data pertaining to the status of each of the 24 million acres of National Forest land in Oregon and Washington. A project to revise the National Forest status records was initiated in January of 1963 on the Mt. Hood National Forest, and will continue as rapidly as funds and personnel are available, until each Forest has an up-to-date status record.

The broken pattern of landownership in some of the Region's Forests frequently requires the re-establishment of legal land line corners as well as the surveying and posting of boundaries between federal and non-federal lands. During the past year 107 property corners were remonumented.

Forest Fire Losses Low Despite Increased Hazard

The stage was set for a disaster that didn't happen.

So it was with the 1963 fire season on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest — a season anticipated to be one of the worst in history because of the tremendous hazard resulting from the Columbus Day, 1962, blowdown.

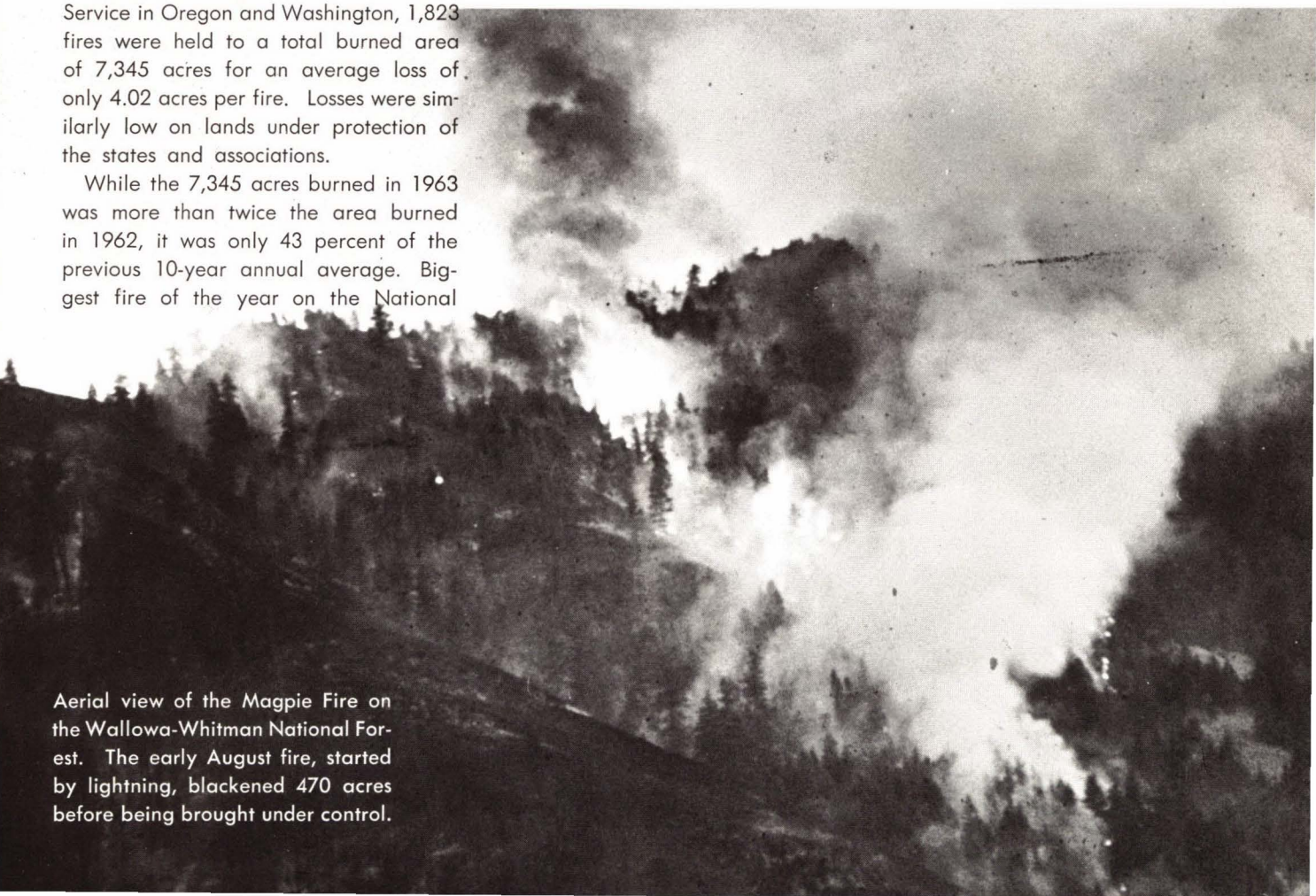
No catastrophic fires occurred. Successful, intensive fire prevention and suppression effort, for which many people and agencies share the credit, was the fire story in 1963. Nature also took a hand by providing one of the least severe fire weather seasons of any year since 1948.

On lands under protection of the Forest Service in Oregon and Washington, 1,823 fires were held to a total burned area of 7,345 acres for an average loss of only 4.02 acres per fire. Losses were similarly low on lands under protection of the states and associations.

While the 7,345 acres burned in 1963 was more than twice the area burned in 1962, it was only 43 percent of the previous 10-year annual average. Biggest fire of the year on the National Forests came late in October when a fast moving blaze starting from a powerline swept 2,900 acres of range and timber near Chelan in the State of Washington.

While lightning-caused fires were on the increase, 1,258 in 1963 compared with a 10-year average of 936, the 565 man-caused fires for 1963 were 35 fewer

Lookouts such as Pat Clark, at Marys Peak on the Siuslaw National Forest, were especially watchful for fires during 1963 in high hazard blowdown areas.



Aerial view of the Magpie Fire on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The early August fire, started by lightning, blackened 470 acres before being brought under control.

A converted World War II B-17 bomber unleashes a load of fire retardant chemicals. Although 1963 was not a severe fire year, air tankers dropped 201,900 gallons of retardants on 71 fires, and continued to be a major factor in fire suppression.

than the 600 in 1962, representing a reversal of the upward trend of recent years.

The 1963 fire season proved the effectiveness of a united front against an enemy that observes no property lines. In recognition of the enormous hazard in the thousands of tons of downed trees and debris littering timberlands after the Columbus Day storm an all-out fire prevention campaign was launched at the onset of the 1963 fire season. Cooperating in the effort were Keep Green organizations of the two states, private industry, state and federal forest protection agencies. News media cooperation was widespread throughout the campaign which achieved the goal of greater public awareness of the increased fire danger. Protection agencies also bolstered their suppression efforts in crucial areas.

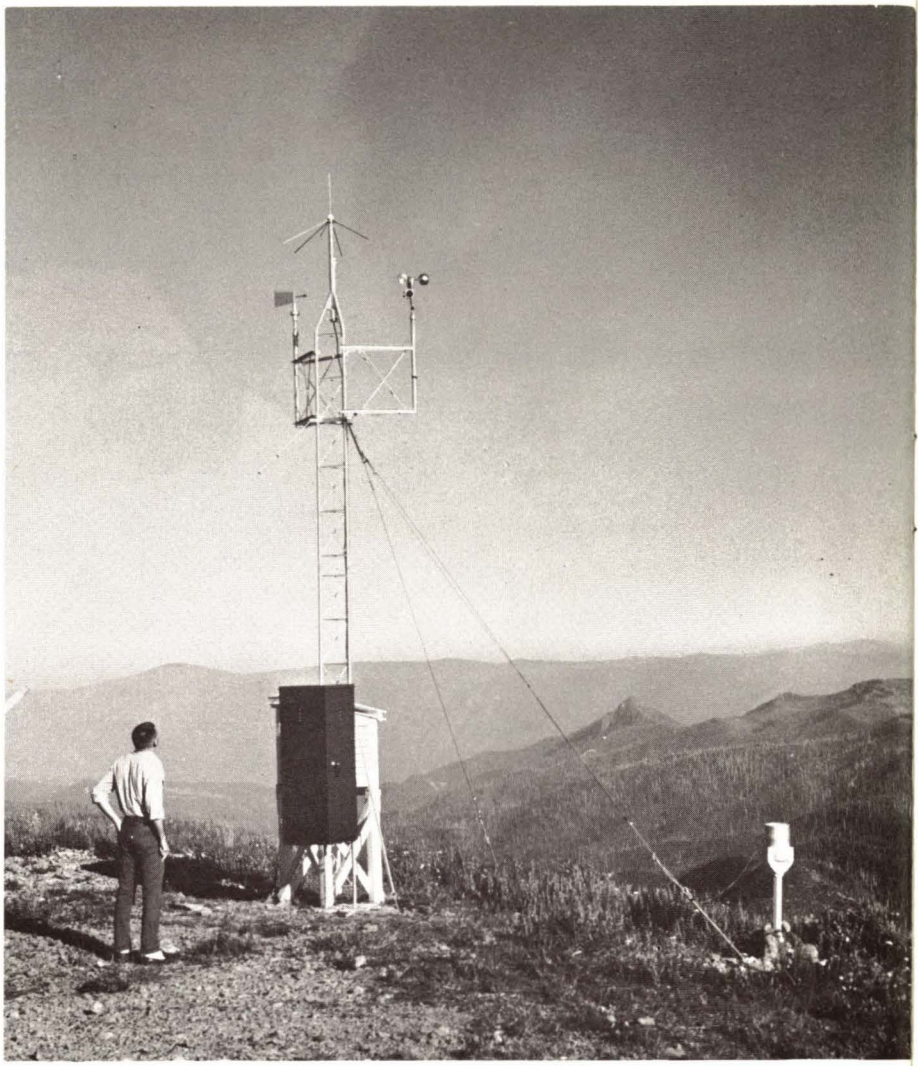
The "infantrymen" of fire control will probably never be put out of a job by advancing firefighting techniques, but their job will be made enormously easier.

Because of the less severe fire season, use of air tankers decreased 35 percent from 1962. Nevertheless, 201,900 gallons of retardants were used as aerial attack continued to be a major factor in successful fire suppression. The Region is gradually decreasing use of the familiar borate as a fire retardant, in favor of chemicals having commercial fertilizer as a base. It is hoped this will result in beneficial side effects on forest vegetation.

The increase in lightning fires stepped up demand for smokejumper services during 1963. They were used on 207 fires, compared with 137 in 1962. As a comparatively new element in the air attack program, three highly mobile helitack crews were in action last season and proved to be excellent fire suppression units.

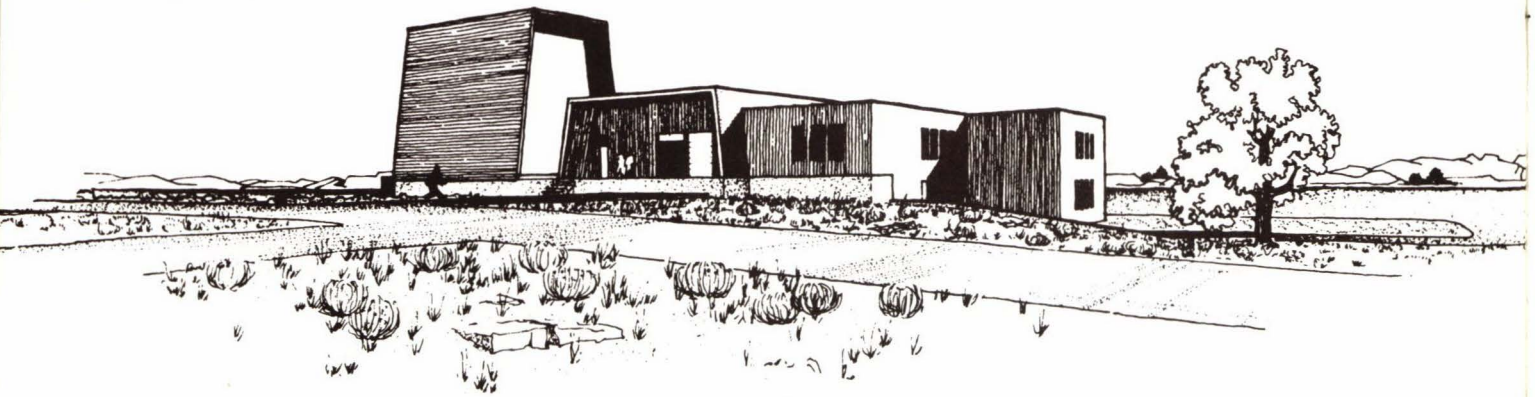
The Region's new Air Center at the Redmond, Oregon, airport will be in operation for the 1964 season, with the initial assignment of the 25-man interregional crew and 20 smokejumpers.

In the continual quest for new tools and techniques for fire control, the Region for the first time in 1963 used a new device known as "Fire Scan" to map fires from the air. Installed in an airplane, the heat-sensitive infrared device can map a fire through smoke or darkness. The use of "Fire Scan" on future project fires should greatly speed up effective control action by conveying the fire perimeter information hours ahead of what could be obtained by ground scouting.



A remotely controlled unmanned weather telemetering system was installed on a trial basis on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest's Wind River District during the 1963 fire season. Five stations automatically reported weather data by radio command to the ranger station. The development is another step in the effort to measure fire weather danger.

Architect's sketch shows parachute loft building under construction for the new Regional Air Center at Redmond, Oregon, airport. The new air base will go into operation with the 1964 fire season.



RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES -- FISCAL YEAR 1963

Region 6

NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMS

		Receipts	EXPENDITURES Operating	EXPENDITURES Capital
National Forest Protection and Management and Land Use Projects			$19,539,184	$ 4,037,197
Fighting Forest Fires			2,286,811	9,274
Insect & Disease Control			286,191	5,350
Road & Trail System — Construction & Maintenance			5,828,358	9,519,860
Flood Prevention & Watershed Mgt.			38,519	301
Cooperative Work (Including timber deposits for stand improvement)			1,712	3,637,543
Operating	$ 8,146			
Improvements	5,752,611	$ 5,760,757		
National Forest Fund and Land Use Area Receipts				
National Forest Fund		72,141,476		
Oregon & California Lands		4,051,005		
Warm Springs Indian Land		326,690		
Land Use Areas		10,505		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		290,474		
		$82,580,907	$27,980,775	$17,209,525
Less Cooperative Deposits Improvement Receipts		5,752,611		
		$76,828,296		
Operating Expenses				
a. Operating Expenditures	$27,980,775			
b. Estimated Annual depreciation on roads, trails & other improvements in place on June 30, 1962	9,337,410	37,318,185		
Excess of Receipts over Operating Expenditures plus estimated Depreciation		$39,510,111		
Payments made to States pursuant to 16 USC 500. (25% of resource receipts):				
Oregon —		$13,045,105		
Washington —		5,119,218		
California —		73,035		
		$18,237,358		

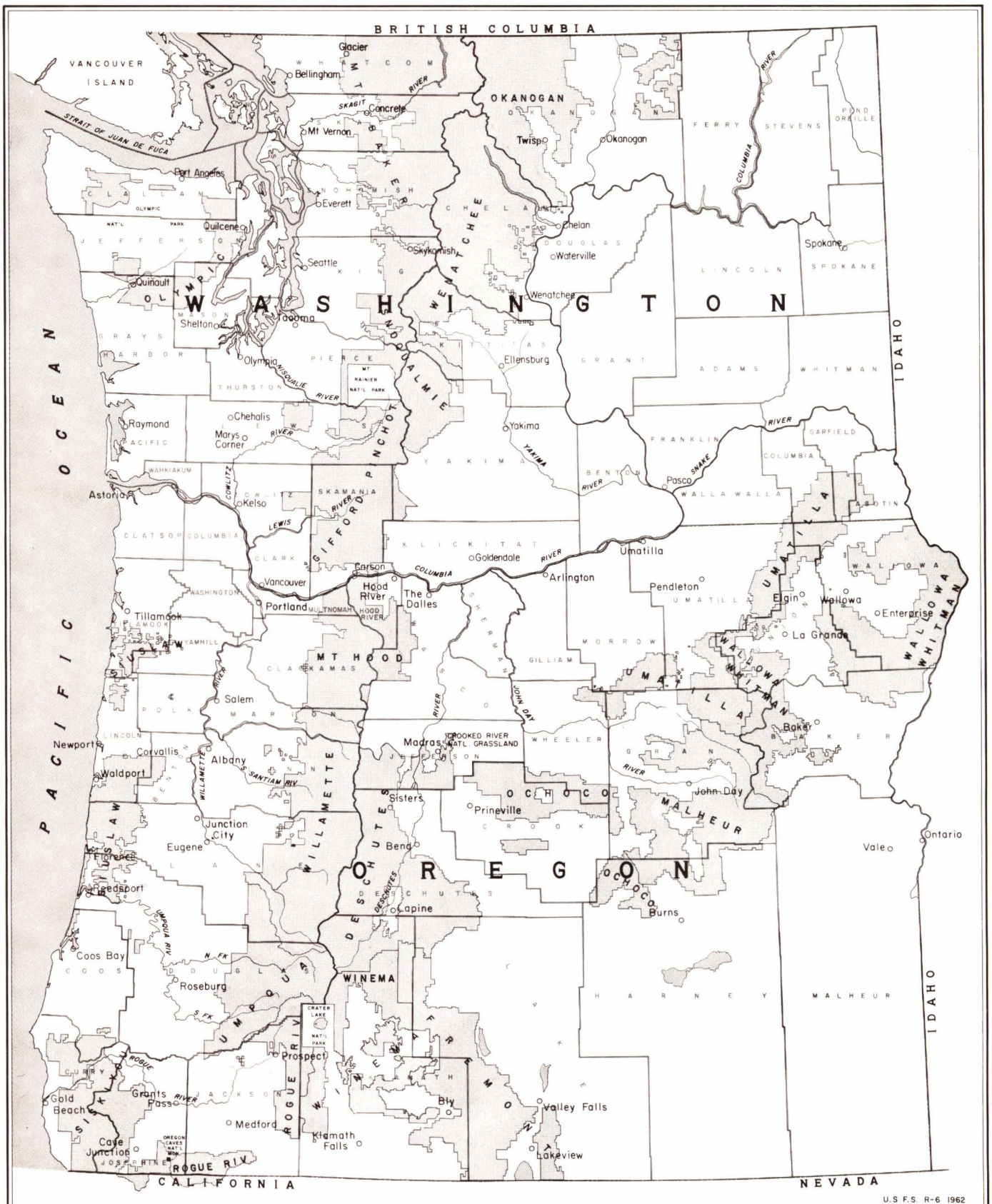
REGIONAL OFFICE DIVISIONS AND FORESTS

R-6

Regional Forester	J. Herbert Stone	Box 3623, Portland 8, Oregon
Deputy Regional Forester	Alfred E. Spaulding	

Division	Chief
Engineering	Ward W. Gano
Fire Control	Kenneth O. Wilson
Fiscal Control	Reed H. Jensen
Information & Education	Jack H. Wood
Lands	C. Glen Jorgensen
Operation	Marvin L. Smith
Personnel Management	Dan E. Bulfer
Range & Wildlife Management	Avon Denham
Recreation	Philip L. Heaton
State & Private Forestry	Edward H. Marshall
Timber Management	Walter H. Lund
Watershed Management	Kermit W. Linstedt

Forest	Supervisor	City
Deschutes	Ashley A. Poust	Bend, Oregon
Fremont	Carl W. Simpson	Lakeview, Oregon
Gifford Pinchot	Ross W. Williams	Vancouver, Washington
Malheur	F. Leroy Bond	John Day, Oregon
Mt. Baker	Harold C. Chriswell	Bellingham, Washington
Mt. Hood	Paul E. Neff	Portland, Oregon
Ochoco	Cleon L. Clark	Prineville, Oregon
Okanogan	Walfred J. Moisio	Okanogan, Washington
Olympic	Lloyd G. Gillmor	Olympia, Washington
Rogue River	Carroll E. Brown	Medford, Oregon
Siskiyou	John R. Philbrick	Grants Pass, Oregon
Siuslaw	Spencer T. Moore	Corvallis, Oregon
Snoqualmie	Laurence O. Barrett	Seattle, Washington
Umatilla	Wright T. Mallery	Pendleton, Oregon
Umpqua	Vondis E. Miller	Roseburg, Oregon
Wallowa-Whitman	John L. Rogers	Baker, Oregon
Wenatchee	John K. Blair	Wenatchee, Washington
Willamette	David R. Gibney	Eugene, Oregon
Winema	Alexander E. Smith	Klamath Falls, Oregon



U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FORESTS
OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
Scale in Miles

LEGEND

- STATE LINES
- COUNTY LINES
- NATIONAL FORESTS

NATIONAL FORESTS

Lands of many uses

Remember-
only YOU can prevent forest fires!

GPO 986-354